

Benqiao surrounded the Capital
Zhongdu. His Arsenal now included
Chinese bombardiers and Catapults (Mongols
powered by plunging ropes that could
 hurl hundred pound stones against
walls and gates. But Emperor Xuanzong
offered gold, silver, and other treasure
if the Mongols would withdraw. Benqiao
was presented with a Jin. prince

She came with 500 servants. He already
had 6 Mongol wives and many other
freemen

1214

Battle of Bouvines
England failed to recover
Normandy (lost in 1204)

1214

1912Dates J-BK

(1198-1249) Alexander II

King of Scotland. Son of William the Lion. Came to the throne 1214, married Joan, the sister of Henry III of England.

He was a wise lawyer and brought prosperity to the land.

C1214-1294

Roger Bacon

1214

1912 Dates J-BK

(1175-1218) OTHO IV

Holy Roman emperor (1198-1214)

His father, Henry the Lion was outlawed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1180 and most of his dominions taken away. In 1197

Emperor Henry VI died, leaving an infant son.

The German princes set up Philip, duke of Swabia, while the Guelphs supported OTHO IV as king. In 1206 OTHO was apparently defeated but Philip was

assassinated in 1208 and OTHO was
recognized by Pope Innocent III, who
crowned him emperor in 1209. In
1210 he was excommunicated for seizing
church lands. In 1211 some German
Princes chose Frederick II, King of Sicily
& Naples in place of OTHO. After the defeat
at Bouvines by Philip Augustus of France
in 1214, Otho retired to his estates till
his death.

1214

1912 Dates J-BK

(1165-1223) Philip II (a Philip Augustus)

King of France (1180-1223). The son and successor of Louis VII, and one of the greatest monarchs of the Capetian Dynasty. In 1181 he despoiled the count of Flanders of 2 rich districts. In 1182 he drove the Jews out of his territories and confiscated their wealth. In 1187 he helped the English in their attack on LANGEBOUR. In 1190 he went on the 3rd Crusade with Richard Coeur de Lion of England, but quarrelled & returned home. He

promised Richard to respect his lands, but as soon as his return entered into a conspiracy with John of England to divide up Richard's possessions in France. Richard's return caused a war which was carried on against John after the death of Richard in 1199 and much of his land was lost to France. In 1214 Philip defeated the allied Germans, English, and Flemish at Bouvines.

He improved & built in the large cities, and gave the 1st church to the University of Paris. France obtained a commanding position in Europe in this reign.

July 27, 1214

Battle of Bouvins

King Philip II of France defeated the combined forces of King John I of England, Holy Roman Emperor Otto IV (c. 1174 - May 19, 1218) and the Counts of Flanders, establishing the power of the French King.

C1214

Gengis Khan army battled
the JURCHEN rulers of China about
1214.

The Mongol's horses were
protected by leather

1214

1912 Dates J-BK

France
Wars in Flanders with the
feudal lords supported by
OTTO of Germany and John
of England

Philip of France assisted by
the cities was victorious at
BOUVINERS.

1214

1912 Dates J-BK

Italy & Germany

Battle at BOUVINES.

OTTO IV, in alliance with
England was defeated by
Philip II AUGUSTUS

1214-1249

1912 Dates J-BK

Alexander II was king
of Scotland

1214

Genghis Khan captured Peking